

10/748,148

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention does not have a peculiar odor peculiar to a candelilla wax or resin in more detail about the cosmetics containing the fine particles processed by the resinous principle obtained by carrying out fractional extraction from a candelilla wax, is not sticky, and is excellent in the adhesion to the skin, and the homogeneity of the makeup film and the durability of the makeup film are good, and offer cosmetics excellent in the homogeneity on the front face of a cake at the time of use especially in solid powder cosmetics.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, in order to raise the adhesion to the skin or to raise the durability of the makeup film, resinous principles, such as solid oils, such as paste oils, such as polybutene and vaseline, and a candelilla wax, rosin acid system resin, and maleic-acid denaturation rosin ester, were blended with cosmetics. Moreover, in order that these paste oil and a wax may raise the dispersibility in the inside of cosmetics, the approach of processing and blending with fine particles beforehand is learned. Especially the rosin acid system resinous principle raised the adhesion from the high level of the adhesion force to the skin of cosmetics, and was used widely as a component which is excellent in the durability of the makeup film.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, while a rosin acid system resinous principle can raise the adhesion to the skin and the durability of the makeup film could be raised, when it blended so much, stickiness might be sensed at the time of use, and with 70 degrees C or more, since softening temperature was high, viscosity became very high, the homogeneity distribution to an oil was difficult, and localization might be caused. Consequently, the homogeneity of the makeup film was lost, and when especially cosmetics were solid powder cosmetics, there was a case where the nonuniformity on the front face of a cake and unevenness were produced, at the time of use. Furthermore, solid oils, such as a candelilla wax, rosin acid system resin, etc. might be beforehand processed to fine particles, and the peculiar odor peculiar to a candelilla wax or resin might be produced with heating at the time of processing by the approach of blending with cosmetics. For this reason, there is no peculiar odor, and it was not sticky, and excelled in the adhesion to the skin, and the homogeneity of the makeup film and the durability of the makeup film are good, and development of the cosmetics which were excellent in the homogeneity of the cake side at the time of use in especially solid powder cosmetics was desired.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Header this invention was completed for the cosmetics which cosmetics can be made to contain comparatively a lot of resinous principles, and solve the above-mentioned technical problem being obtained by processing beforehand the resinous principle obtained by carrying out fractional extraction from a candelilla wax in this actual condition as a result of this invention persons' repeating research wholeheartedly to fine particles, and making the processed fine particles contain.

[0005] That is, the cosmetics characterized by this invention containing the fine particles processed by the resinous principle obtained by carrying out fractional extraction from the candelilla wax are offered. Moreover, said cosmetics characterized by the throughput of the resinous principle obtained by carrying out fractional extraction from the candelilla wax in said processed fine particles being 0.1 to 10 mass % are offered. Furthermore, said which cosmetics characterized by the softening temperature of said resinous principle being 35-55 degrees C are offered.

[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail. The resinous principle used for this invention is a resinous principle obtained from a candelilla wax by carrying out fractional extraction by the organic solvent. Although the pitch of 15 - 30 mass % (it only abbreviates to "%")

hereafter.) is usually contained in a candelilla wax, 65% or more of the pitch used for this invention is desirable, and is more desirable. [85% or more of] This fractional extraction dissolves a candelilla wax by adding an organic solvent in a candelilla wax and heating in water bath superiors. Next, this is cooled to ordinary temperature, the crystal of a wax is deposited, filtration removes a crystal, and it is obtained by carrying out distillation recovery of the organic solvent from this filtrate. In addition, as an organic solvent used here, alcohols, such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol, ketones, and ester are mentioned. Thus, the obtained resinous principle is a transparent pitch of light yellow - an amber, and softening temperature is 35-55 degrees C, and it has very low softening temperature as compared with the melting point (about 72 degrees C) of the conventional candelilla wax. In the cosmetics of this invention, with a candelilla wax with the usual high melting point, viscosity will be too high, the dispersibility to fine particles will be spoiled, and it will become a lifting and an ununiformity about localization in cosmetics. For this reason, the adhesion to the skin falls and the durability of the makeup film is also spoiled. Furthermore, with a candelilla wax with the high melting point, when processing on the surface of fine particles, a heating process 70 degrees C or more is needed, and workability is also spoiled. [0007] An INCI (International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredient) name candelilla wax extract etc. is mentioned, and candelilla resin (Japanese natural company make) etc. can be used for the resinous principle obtained from such a candelilla wax by carrying out fractional extraction by the organic solvent as a commercial item.

[0008] By said resinous principle used for this invention, if the fine particles processed are fine particles usually used for cosmetics, they are not limited by especially particulate structures, such as particle diameter, such as the shape of a globular shape, tabular, the configuration of needlelike **, and haze, a particle, and pigment class, porosity, and quality of nonporous, etc., but inorganic fine particles, organic fine particles, coloring matter fine particles, and composite powder objects can be used for them. As a coloring agent, specifically Titanium oxide, black titanium oxide, KONJOU, Ultramarine blue, red ocher, yellow oxide of iron, black oxide of iron, a zinc oxide, an aluminum oxide, Magnesium oxide, a zirconium dioxide, a magnesium carbonate, a calcium carbonate, chromic oxide, chromium hydroxide, carbon black, tar system coloring matter, etc. as a feel regulator Oxidation silicon, aluminum silicate, a magnesium silicate, aluminum silicate magnesium, A mica, synthetic mica, a synthetic sericite, a sericite, talc, silicon carbide, Nylon powder, polymethylmethacrylate, polymethyl silsesquioxan powder, Organopolysiloxane elastomer powder, acrylonitrile-methacrylic-acid copolymer powder, Vinylidene-chloride-methacrylic-acid copolymer powder, wool yarn powder, Silk powder, crystalline cellulose, N-acyl lysine, a tabular barium sulfate, mica titanium, ferrous-oxide covering mica titanium, a ferrous-oxide covering mica, boron nitride, bismuth oxychloride, aluminum powder, etc. as an ultraviolet-rays cutoff agent composite powder objects, such as particle titanium oxide, a particle zinc oxide, a particle titanium oxide covering mica, a particle zinc oxide covering mica, and barium-sulfate covering mica titanium, etc. mention -- having -- these -- a kind -- or two or more sorts can be used. In addition, in order to improve dispersibility and adhesion, that by which surface treatment was carried out can also usually be used for these fine particles by well-known approaches, such as silicone, fluorine compounds, metallic soap, and oils.

[0009] In this invention, a well-known approach can be conventionally used for the method of processing fine particles by said resinous principle. For example, the wet method which distills off this organic solvent can be mentioned by carrying out reduced pressure drying, dissolving and distributing and heating said resinous principle and fine particles in organic solvents, such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol. Moreover, the gaseous-phase method using a spray dryer as the other approaches, the dry process using a mechanochemical reaction, etc. are mentioned. The processing fine particles obtained by this approach can be classified by grinding by grinders, such as an energy flow object mill, hydraulic elutriation, etc., and can be used. Furthermore, in case said resinous principle of this invention is processed to fine particles, the oils usually used for cosmetics and said resinous principle may be mixed and processed. In addition, further, by well-known approaches, such as silicone, fluorine compounds, metallic soap, and oils, surface treatment of said processing fine particles can be carried out, and they can also usually be used.

[0010] In this invention, 0.1 - 10% of the throughput to the fine particles of said resinous principle is desirable, and is more desirable than viewpoints, such as adhesion to processing effectiveness and the skin. [especially 0.2 - 7% of]

[0011] Although the content of the fine particles processed by said resinous principle in the cosmetics of this invention changes with pharmaceutical forms of cosmetics, it is 1 - 99% in general. In addition, when it is the oily cosmetics 1 - 99% and whose continuous phase are oils when continuous phases are the fine-particles cosmetics which are fine particles, in the case of oil-in-water type emulsification cosmetics, in the case of [0.5 - 20% of] oil Nakamizu emulsification cosmetics, it is desirable [0.5 to 30%] 1 to 50% respectively. If it uses in this range, there is no peculiar odor and the cosmetics which were excellent with the adhesion to the skin can be obtained.

[0012] In the cosmetics of this invention, oils can be contained for the purpose, such as a binder of fine particles, an emollient agent, and a feel regulator. Such oils are oils usually used for cosmetics, description of the origin of animal oil, vegetable oil, synthetic oil, etc. and a solid oil, a half-solid oil, a liquid oil, volatile oil, etc. is not asked, but hydrocarbons, fats and oils, lows, hardened oil, ester oil, fatty acids, higher alcohol, silicone oil, fluorine system oil, lanolin derivatives, and oily gelling agents are mentioned. Specifically A liquid paraffin, squalane, vaseline, a polyisobutylene, Polybutene, paraffin wax, a ceresin wax, a micro crystallin wax, Hydrocarbons, such as an ethylene propylene copolymer, Japan wax, a montan wax, and a fish TOROPUSU wax Fats and oils, such as olive oil, castor oil, jojoba oil, a mink oil, and a MAKADEMIAN nuts oil Lows, such as yellow bees wax, carnauba wax, a candelilla wax, and spermaceti Cetyl iso OKUTANETO, myristic-acid isopropyl, palmitic-acid isopropyl, Myristic-acid octyldodecyl, the Tori octanoic-acid glyceryl, JISO stearic acid poly glyceryl, Tori isostearic acid diglyceryl, glyceryl tribehenate, rosin acid pentaerythritol ester, JOKUTAN acid neopentyl glycol, cholesterol fatty acid ester, Ester, such as di-(cholesteryl-behenyl-octyldodecyl) N-lauroyl-L-glutamate Stearic acid, a lauric acid, a myristic acid, behenic acid, isostearic acid, Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and 12-hydroxy stearic acid, stearyl alcohol, Cetyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, Higher alcohol, such as behenyl alcohol, low degree-of-polymerization dimethylpolysiloxane, High-polymer dimethylpolysiloxane, a methylphenyl polysiloxane, Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, A polyether denaturation polysiloxane, a polyoxyalkylene alkyl methyopolysiloxane methyopolysiloxane copolymer, Silicone, such as an alkoxy denaturation polysiloxane, bridge formation mold organopolysiloxane, and a fluorine denaturation polysiloxane Fluorine system oils, such as a perfluoro decane, a perfluoro octane, and a perfluoro polyether Oily gelling agents, such as lanolin derivatives, such as lanolin, acetic-acid lanolin, lanolin fatty-acid isopropyl, and lanolin alcohol, dextrin fatty acid ester, a sucrose fatty acid ester, and starch fatty acid ester, are mentioned. these -- a kind -- or two or more sorts can be combined and it can use. Although the content in the case of containing these oils in the cosmetics of this invention changes with pharmaceutical forms of cosmetics, it is 1 - 99% in general. In the case of fine-particles cosmetics, in the case of oily cosmetics, it is [in the case of oil-in-water type emulsification cosmetics] in addition, desirable [40 to 99% / 1 to 30%] 0.1 to 40% respectively in the case of [5 - 90% of] oil Nakamizu emulsification cosmetics.

[0013] In the cosmetics of this invention, a surfactant can be contained for the purpose, such as a dispersant, an emulsifier, a wetting agent, and a makeup durability improver. If such a surfactant is a surfactant usually used for cosmetics, any will be sufficient and a nonionic surfactant, an anionic surfactant, a cationic surfactant, an amphoteric surface active agent, etc. will be mentioned. As a nonionic surface active agent, specifically, for example A glycerine fatty acid ester and its alkylene glycol addition product, Polyglyceryl fatty acid ester and its alkylene glycol addition product, Propylene glycol fatty acid ester and its alkylene glycol addition product, The fatty acid ester and its alkylene glycol addition product of a sorbitan fatty acid ester and its alkylene glycol addition product, and a sorbitol, Polyalkylene glycol fatty acid ester, a sucrose fatty acid ester, polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether, Glycerol alkyl ether, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ether, Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, the alkylene glycol addition product of lanolin, polyoxyalkylene alkyl covariance silicone, polyether denaturation silicone, etc. are mentioned, and a kind or two sorts or more can be used for these. As an

anionic surface active agent, inorganic and organic salt of a fatty acid like stearic acid and a lauric acid for example, An alkylbenzene sulfate, an alkyl sulfonate, alpha-olefin sulfonate, Dialkyl sulfo succinate, alpha-sulfonation fatty-acid salt, an acyl methyl taurine salt, An N-methyl-N-alkyl taurine salt, a polyoxyethylene-alkyl-ether sulfate, Polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether sulfate, alkyl phosphate, Polyoxyethylene-alkyl-ether phosphate, polyoxyethylene-alkyl-phenyl-ether phosphate, N-acylamino acid chloride, N-acyl-N-alkylamino acid chloride, omicron-alkylation malate, alkyl sulfo succinate, etc. are mentioned, and a kind or two sorts or more can be used for these. As a cationic surface active agent, an alkylamine salt, polyamine and an alkanolamine fatty-acid derivative, alkyl quarternary ammonium salt, ring type quarternary ammonium salt, etc. are mentioned, and a kind or two sorts or more can be used for these, for example. As an amphoteric surface active agent, there is a thing of an amino acid type and betaine type carboxylic-acid mold, a sulfate mold, a sulfonic acid type, and a phosphoric ester mold, and what is made into insurance to the body can be used. For example, N-alkyl-N and N-dimethyl-N-carboxyl methylammonium betaine, N, and N-dialkylamino alkylene carboxylic-acid, N and N, and N-trialkyl-N-sulfo alkylene ammonium betaine, N, N-dialkyl-N, and N-bis(polyoxyethylene sulfuric acid) ammonium betaine, 2-alkyl-1-hydroxyethyl-1-carboxymethyl imidazolinium betaine, lecithin, etc. are mentioned, and a kind or two sorts or more can be used for these. The content in the case of containing these surfactants in the cosmetics of this invention is 0.01 - 10% in general.

[0014] In the cosmetics of this invention, in the range which does not spoil the effectiveness of this invention besides the above-mentioned component The need is accepted. Fine particles other than said resinous principle processing fine particles, a benzophenone system, A PABA system, a cinnamic-acid system, a salicylic-acid system, 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxy-dibenzoylmethane, Ultraviolet ray absorbents, such as oxybenzone, a glycerol, protein, a mucopolysaccharide, Antioxidants, such as moisturizers, such as a collagen and an elastin, alpha-tocopherol, and an ascorbic acid, Cosmetics components, such as vitamins, an antiphlogistic, and a crude drug, a paraoxybenzoic acid, Coat formation agents, such as antiseptics, such as phenoxyethanol, a trimethyl methoxy silicic acid, and acrylic denaturation silicone, Water soluble polymers, such as methyl cellulose, a hydroxymethyl cellulose, a carboxyvinyl polymer, an alkyl denaturation carboxyvinyl polymer, xanthan gum, a carrageenan, guar gum, an agar, and pectin, water, perfume, etc. can be blended suitably.

[0015] Although especially the pharmaceutical form of the cosmetics of this invention is not limited, fine-particles cosmetics, oily cosmetics, oil-in-water type emulsification cosmetics, water-in-oil type emulsification cosmetics, etc. are mentioned, and the shape of the shape of powder and a solid, a cylinder, a milk liquid, and a cream etc. is mentioned as a gestalt. Moreover, although the cosmetics of this invention are applicable to makeup cosmetics, such as foundation, face powder, rouge, a lip stick, eye shadow, an eye blow, a charge of sunscreen, and a concealer, whitening powder, body powder, hidroscheisis powder, etc., the cosmetics by which especially the effectiveness of this invention is easy to be demonstrated are makeup cosmetics.

[0016]

[Example] An example is given to below and this invention is further explained to a detail. In addition, these do not limit this invention at all.

[0017] 30g (notes 1) of Example of Manufacture 1:resin treatment talc resinous principles -- isopropyl alcohol 500g -- dissolving -- this -- with a mean particle diameter of about 5 micrometers talc 970g -- in addition, it stirs for 10 minutes at a room temperature. Subsequently, these dispersion liquid are heated to 80 degrees C, and isopropyl alcohol is collected under reduced pressure. And the hammer mill ground the obtained fine particles after cooling to ordinary temperature, and 3% processing talc of resinous principles was obtained.

Notes 1: They are 1% and 45-55 degrees C of softening temperatures by 90% of pitches, 5% of isolation alcohol contents, 2% of free fatty acid parts, 2% of ester parts, and the hydrocarbon.

[0018] 80g (notes 2) of Example of Manufacture 2:resin treatment talc resinous principles -- isopropyl alcohol 500g -- dissolving -- this -- with a mean particle diameter of about 5 micrometers talc 920g -- in addition, it stirs for 10 minutes at a room temperature. Subsequently, these dispersion liquid are heated to 80 degrees C, and isopropyl alcohol is collected under reduced pressure. And the hammer mill ground

the obtained fine particles after cooling to ordinary temperature, and 8% processing talc of resin fat components was obtained.

Notes 2: They are 3% and 35-40 degrees C of softening temperatures by 65% of pitches, 18% of isolation alcohol contents, 9% of free fatty acid parts, 5% of ester parts, and the hydrocarbon.

[0019] The example 3 of manufacture: The talc of the example 1 of resin treatment mica manufacture was replaced with the mica with a mean particle diameter of about 15 micrometers, it manufactured similarly, and 3% processing mica of resinous principles was obtained.

[0020] The example 3 of manufacture : 50g (notes 1) of resin treatment mixing fine-particles resinous principles is dissolved or distributed to isopropyl alcohol 500g. To this, with a mean particle diameter of about 15 micrometers mica 200g, with a mean particle diameter of about 5 micrometers talc 200g, 20g of silicic anhydrides of about 8 micrometers of mean diameters, 100g of titanium oxide of about 0.35 micrometers of mean diameters, 50g of particle titanium oxide of about 40nm of mean diameters, 50g of zinc oxides of about 0.1 micrometers of mean diameters, red ocher 5g, 30g of yellow oxide of iron, 10g of black oxide of iron, mica titanium [CHIMIRON super red (Merck Co. make)] 30g, and with a mean particle diameter of about 10 micrometers sericite 255g -- in addition, it stirs for 10 minutes at a room temperature. Subsequently, these dispersion liquid are heated to 80 degrees C, and isopropyl alcohol is collected under reduced pressure. The hammer mill ground the obtained fine particles after cooling to the room temperature, and 5% processing mixing fine particles of resin fat components were obtained.

[0021] Manufacture comparison 1: 50g of resinous principles of the example 1 of oils processing talc manufacture was replaced with squalane 25g and vaseline 25g, it manufactured similarly, and 5% processing talc of oils was obtained.

[0022] Manufacture comparison 2: The resinous principle of the example 1 of rosin acid system resin treatment talc manufacture was replaced with rosin acid pentaerythritol [rosin ester HP (the Arakawa chemical-industry company make)], it manufactured similarly, and 5% processing talc of rosin acid system resin was obtained.

[0023] Manufacture comparison 3: The resinous principle of the example 1 of candelilla wax treating talc manufacture was replaced with the candelilla wax [purification candelilla wax No.1 (the Noda wax company make)] with a melting point of 80-86 degrees C, it manufactured similarly, and candelilla wax 5% processing talc was obtained.

[0024] Examples 1-5 and the examples 1-4 of a comparison : It prepares by the manufacture approach which shows below the solid powdered foundation shown in solid powdered foundation Table 1 and 2. The evaluation approach and decision criterion which are shown below about "the adhesion to the skin", there "there being no stickiness", the "homogeneity of the makeup film", the "durability of the makeup film", there "there being no peculiar odor", and the "homogeneity of a cake side" estimated, the result was doubled, and it was shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0025]

[Table 1]

(質量%)

No.	成 分	実施例				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	製造例 1 の樹脂処理タルク	10	30	30	—	—
2	製造例 2 の樹脂処理タルク	—	—	—	30	—
3	製造例 3 の樹脂処理雲母	—	—	残量	残量	残量
4	製造例 4 の樹脂処理混合粉体	—	—	—	—	80
5	製造比較例 1 の油剤処理タルク	20	30	—	—	—
6	製造比較例 2 のロジン酸系樹脂処理タルク	—	—	—	—	—
7	製造比較例 3 のキャンデリラワックス処理タルク	—	—	—	—	—
8	シリコーン処理酸化チタン (注 2)	6	6	6	6	6
9	雲母	残量	残量	—	—	—
10	タルク	—	—	—	—	—
11	球状無水珪酸 (平均粒径 10 μ m)	1	1	1	1	1
12	ベンガラ	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	質酸化鉄	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
14	黒酸化鉄	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
15	雲母チタン (注 3)	1	1	1	1	1
16	パラオキシ安息香酸メチル	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	樹脂成分 (注 1)	—	—	—	—	—
18	流動パラフィン	1	1	1	1	1
19	トリオクタン酸グリセリル	1	1	1	2	2
20	ジメチルポリシロキサン (注 4)	1	1	1	2	2
21	パラメトキシケイ皮酸 2-エチルヘキシル	2	2	2	2	2
22	ビタミン E	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
23	香料	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
評価結果						
	肌への密着性	○	◎	◎	◎	◎
	べたつきの無さ	◎	◎	◎	◎	○
	化粧膜の均一性	○	◎	◎	◎	◎
	化粧膜の持続性	○	◎	◎	◎	◎
	特異臭の無さ	◎	◎	◎	◎	◎
	ケーキ面の均一性	○	◎	◎	◎	◎

注 1 : SA-チタン CR-50 (三好化成社製)

注 2 : チミロンスーパーレッド (メルク社製)

注 3 : シリコン KF96 (20cs) (信越化学工業社製)

[0026]

[Table 2]

(質量%)

No.	成 分	比較例			
		1	2	3	4
1	製造例 1 の樹脂処理タルク	—	—	—	—
2	製造例 2 の樹脂処理タルク	—	—	—	—
3	製造例 3 の樹脂処理雲母	—	—	—	—
4	製造例 4 の樹脂処理混合粉体	—	—	—	—
5	製造比較例 1 の油剤処理タルク	30	—	—	—
6	製造比較例 2 のロジン酸系樹脂処理タルク	—	30	—	—
7	製造比較例 3 のキャンデリラワックス処理タルク	—	—	30	—
8	シリコーン処理酸化チタン (注 2)	6	6	6	6
9	雲母	残量	残量	残量	残量
10	タルク	—	—	—	30
11	球状無水珪酸 (平均粒径 10 μ m)	1	1	1	1
12	ベンガラ	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
13	賈酸化鉄	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
14	黒酸化鉄	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
15	雲母チタン (注 3)	1	1	1	1
16	パラオキシ安息香酸メチル	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
17	樹脂成分 (注 1)	—	—	—	0.9
18	流動パラフィン	1	1	1	1
19	トリオクタン酸グリセリル	1	1	1	1
20	ジメチルポリシロキサン (注 4)	1	1	1	1
21	パラメトキシケイ皮酸 2-エチルヘキシル	2	2	2	2
22	ビタミン E	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
23	香料	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
評価結果					
	肌への密着性	△	○	×	×
	べたつきの無さ	○	△	△	○
	化粧膜の均一性	△	△	△	△
	化粧膜の持続性	×	○	×	×
	特異臭の無さ	○	×	△	△
	ケーキ面の均一性	○	△	△	×

注 1 : SA-チタン CR-50 (三好化成社製)

注 2 : チミロンスーパーレッド (メルク社製)

注 3 : シリコン KF96 (20cs) (信越化学工業社製)

[0027] (The manufacture approach)

A: Carry out mixed distribution of the components 1-16.

B: Heat components 17-22 and mix.

C: Add B and a component 23 to A, and carry out homogeneity distribution.

D: C was ground, press molding was carried out at the metal dish, and solid powdered foundation was obtained.

[0028] (The evaluation approach) I had the solid powdered foundation of the above-mentioned example and the example of a comparison used for 20 cosmetics special panels, and about "the adhesion to the skin", there "there being no stickiness", the "homogeneity of the makeup film", the "durability of the makeup film", there "there being no peculiar odor", and the "homogeneity of a cake side", each one evaluated five steps in accordance with the following criteria, and judged the average mark of the score of all panels in accordance with the following criteria further. In addition, about the durability of the makeup film, the condition of cosmetics spreading and 5 hours after was evaluated, and the cake surface state after a mist coat cloth was evaluated about the homogeneity of a cake side.

Valuation basis : A feeling of use : In a score emergency, fitness : Five-point fitness : Four points

usually : A little three points Defect : Two poor point : One-point criterion : [The average mark of a score] : 4.5 or more judgments : Less than [more than 03.5-4.5] : Less than [more than 02.0-3.5] : Less than [**2.0] : x [0029] The solid powdered foundation of the examples 1-5 concerning this invention was cosmetics excellent in all the items of "the adhesion to the skin", there "there being no stickiness", the "homogeneity of the makeup film", the "durability of the makeup film", there "there being no peculiar odor", and the "homogeneity of a cake side" so that clearly from the result of Table 1 and 2. On the other hand, in the example 1 of a comparison using the fine particles processed with oils, it was inferior in the adhesion to the skin, the homogeneity of the makeup film, and the durability of the makeup film instead of the fine particles processed by the resinous principle of this invention. Moreover, in the example 2 of a comparison using the fine particles processed by rosin acid system resin, it was inferior in a lack [the homogeneity of a lack / stickiness / and the makeup film, and a peculiar odor] instead of the fine particles processed by the resinous principle of this invention. Furthermore, in the example 3 of a comparison using the fine particles processed with the candelilla wax, it was inferior in the adhesion to the skin, the durability of the makeup film, and the homogeneity of a cake side instead of the fine particles processed by the resinous principle of this invention. And in the example 4 of a comparison which dissolves in oils and contains the resinous principle of 35-55 degrees C of softening temperatures obtained by carrying out fractional extraction, without processing to fine particles, it was inferior to the candelilla wax in the homogeneity of a cake side.

[0030]

example 6: -- powdered -- face powder (component) (mass %)

1. Resin Treatment Talc of Example 2 of Manufacture 70 2. siliconizing sericite (notes 5) Residue 3. perfluoro polyether processing mica titanium (notes 6) 2 4. magnesium stearate 2 5. ultramarine 0.2 6. red ocher 0.1 7. antiseptics 0.1 8. porosity silicic anhydride (mean particle diameter of 5 micrometers) 5 9. perfume 0.1 notes 5:SA-sericite FSE (Miyoshi formation shrine make)

Notes 6: PF-5 CHIMIRON super gold (Daito formation industrial company make)

[0031] (The manufacture approach)

A: Mix components 8-9. B: Carry out mixed distribution of A and the components 1-7.

C: B is ground, and a container is filled up and powdered -- face powder was obtained.

an example 6 is powdered -- face powder was cosmetics excellent in all the items of "the adhesion to the skin", there "there being no stickiness", the "homogeneity of the makeup film", the "durability of the makeup film", and there "there being no peculiar odor."

[0032]

Example 7: Oily cake makeup (component) (mass %)

1. Resin Treatment Mica Titanium of Example 3 of Manufacture 5 2. mica 5 3. talc 10 4. red ocher 0.2 5. Synthetic Ochre 3 6. black oxide of iron 0.1 7. micro crystallin wax 10 8. yellow bees wax 5 9. reduction yellow bees wax 5 10. Liquid paraffin 5 11. palmitic-acid isopropyl Residue 12. antiseptics 0.2 13. perfume 0.05 [0033] (The manufacture approach)

A: Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 7-12.

B: Add components 1-6 and a component 13 to A, and carry out mixed distribution.

C: B was fused, the metal dish was filled up and oily cake makeup was obtained.

The oily cake makeup of an example 7 was cosmetics excellent in all the items of "the adhesion to the skin", there "there being no stickiness", the "homogeneity of the makeup film", the "durability of the makeup film", and there "there being no peculiar odor."

[0034]

Example 8: Oil-in-water type milk liquefied foundation (component) (mass %)

1. Cetanol 2 2. stearic acid 1 3. glyceryl monostearate 0.5 4. liquid paraffin 6 Resin treatment mixing fine particles of example 4 of 5. manufacture 20 6. monostearin acid polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan 1 7. dipropylene glycol 10 8. triethanolamine 0.29. Carboxyvinyl polymer 0.1 10. antiseptics 0.2 11. purified water Residue 12. perfume 0.1 [0035] (The manufacture approach)

A: Carry out the heating dissolution of the components 1-4.

B: Carry out mixed distribution of the components 5-7.

C: Add components 8-11 to B, and carry out homogeneity distribution.

D: Add C to A and emulsify at 70 degrees C.

E: Cool D to a room temperature, add a component 12 and mix.

F: The container was filled up with E and oil-in-water type milk liquefied foundation was obtained.

The oil-in-water type milk liquefied foundation of an example 8 was cosmetics excellent in all the items of "the adhesion to the skin", there "there being no stickiness", the "homogeneity of the makeup film", the "durability of the makeup film", and there "there being no peculiar odor."

[0036]

Example 9: Water-in-oil type emulsification cream-like foundation (component) (mass %)

1. Squalane 26 2. decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane 13 3. PORIOKI alkylene denaturation silicone (notes 7) 5 Resin treatment mixing fine particles of example 4 of 4. manufacture 15 5. propylene glycol 10 6. antiseptics 0.2 7. purified water Residue 8. perfume 0.3 notes 7: Silicon KF-6017 (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. make)

[0037] (The manufacture approach)

A: Carry out mixed distribution of the components 1-4.

B: Mix components 5-7.

C: Add and emulsify B and a component 8, stirring A.

D: The container was filled up with C and water-in-oil type emulsification cream-like foundation was obtained.

The water-in-oil type emulsification cream-like foundation of an example 9 was cosmetics excellent in all the items of "the adhesion to the skin", there "there being no stickiness", the "homogeneity of the makeup film", the "durability of the makeup film", and there "there being no peculiar odor."

[0038]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained in full detail above, the cosmetics of this invention did not have a peculiar odor peculiar to a candelilla wax or resin, and were the cosmetics which were not sticky, were excellent in the adhesion to the skin, and excelled [durability / the homogeneity of the makeup film, and / of the makeup film / in / it is good and / especially / solid powder cosmetics]